unavoidably necessary that any action of the people of Texas should be taken before the executive power of the General Government shall have passed into hostile hands, and "peaceful action" could then no longer be hoped for—the meeting resolved to respectfully petition Governor Houston, either to convent the Legislature immediately to provide for a convention, order an election of delegates to a convention, before Lincoln's inauguration, so as to enable the people to prepare to defend whatever action they may see expedient to adopt. The second resolution says:

That, while we are not forgatful of the great and andoniable fact that the people of Texas, in their organic Constitution, have expressly reserved the right to declare primarily in great emergencies, or indeed at all times, their sovereign will, without reference to the disposition of those to whom they have confided the executive, judicial, and legislative powers of the existing Gostroment, yet that a loyal affection and unabated respect for our own State those more than a light regard for the emisent public services of its present third Majatriste, together with a next earnest dealer for expeditions uniform and harmonious expression of the people's will, have prompted this potition.

Precedic Committees were appointed in the county to be taken before the executive pe

Precinct Committees were appointed in the county to circulate the petition and obtain signatures; also, a permanent Committee to correspond with like Com-mittees in the State to receive and present their peli-

ons to the Executive.

The Hon. S. W. Perkins, Chief Justice of Brazoria County, has issued official notice of election on Mon-day, Dec. 3, to relect five delegates to a State Conven-tion at Galveston, or elsewhere, on Jan. 8, 1861. The Chief Justice says

Second ding the right of the people—particularly such a number as convened to-day—to command me to perform any lands ble daty for them, I obey this request promptly and with a hearty

At Centreville, Leon County, on the 13th, Judge Gregg, Col. Durant, Judge Jewett, Col. Whaley, and R. S. Gould, addressed the people in favor of resist-A mass meeting of the citizens of Brazoria County was held at the town of Bezoff on the 17th inst.

Gen. Joseph Bates called the meeting to order.

At Seguin, on the 1tth, a large number of citizens assembled, W. E. Goodrich presions, and a resolution was adopted to hold a mass meeting on the 24th, to consult what course it is advisable to pursue in the

present exigency.

The Lone Star flag has been raised at Walletsville

Presesburg, and Sweet Hone, in Lavaca County—most of the citizens participating in the move. At Hallettsville, Lincoln was nong in effigy.
On the 17th, at Dullar, a great meeting of the people took place, at which it was ununimously resolved tha

took place, at which it was unanimously resolved that Texas ought to see ede rather than submit to Black Republican rule.

The Tyler Reporter of the 15th, on the receipt of the news of Lincoln's election, issued an extra, headed "To arms! To the rescue, Texans!" It says:

Our worst fears are realized. Thicoln's elected. Comment, at his time, would be an insult to the feelings of any Texan to whem this news is borne. Let us passe for a moment in philosophical preparation for the events or to morrow. God only above what our late is to be. We, as chizens, who boast of descent from Revolutionary stres, are alone responsible for the condition of our posterity, through remeration yet unborn! Will we hansanit to them a degrading dependency upon Northern femanciam, or a noble independence of the ought action and post close, by our premptees in this great emergency! Fifteen States of the Federal Union have all ready declared us to be unwortny of association, as equals, with those. Shall we, who have never the contractions of the Sederal Union have all ready declared us to be unwortny of association, as equals, with those.

A large company has been raised at Boston, Bowi mty, and money subscribed to buy arms and amoni

A RIPPLE ON THE SECESSION SEA.

The following communication, which we take fro The Charleston Courier of Monday, is the first symp tom of dissatisfaction with the plan of immediate secsion that has made its appearance in that State. It will be recollected by many that it was Mr. Grayson, who, solitary and alone," set the Union ball in motion in

WILLIAM J. GRAYSON.—The election on Thursday next will be one more important in its consequences to our city and State than any which has heretorore taken place. We nominate us one to represent man—Wil-selfish patriot, a sage counselor, and a true man—Wil-liam J. Grayson. We do this without his knowledge liam J. Grayson. We do this without his knowledge or assent, but with the carnest hope that he will not refuse to receive the votes of those who cannot, in blind fury and reckless haste, plunge themselves and the State they know not whither.

Let him give all such an opportunity of voting for

VIEWS OF MARYLAND DEMOCRATS.

At a State Convention of the Democrats of Maryland held in Baltimore on the 6th inst., the following resolu

tions, among others, were adopted:

"Readred, That while we do not regard the election of Aberlan Lincoln to the office of Freeldent of itself as a sufficient cause of revolution, having for its object a dissolution of our Luion, we will regard any act of aggression against any of our states Sure, or that he not let or domestic multitations, on his par r Sinte. of that we deploye the action taken by our sister State

# EXCITEMENT IN NEW-ORLEANS.

From The New Orleans Delia, Nov. 30.

Yesterday morning the Mayor was informed by two of our citizens of the fact that a well-known personage, named Arthur Robinson, was bandying about very clinious, disgusting to those with whom he conversed, and disputed to the companies and in his conversed. of files, disguiring to the community and to himself it there feverish times. He came from Ireland to New York in 1854, and arrived in New-Orleans in 1850 since which he worked as compositor in The Orleanian office, and was lately foreman in the The True Wet-Abolitionism on every occasion, and was considered by most of those who knew him to be a dangerous and suspicious fellow, particularly from his pretensions to sanctimentousness. In response to the Mayor's quetions, he admitted having conversed with free negros on the subject of Abolitionism, but refused to state whether he had talked with slaves on the same subject, though he did not deny having done so. He was containted for examination before the Recorder, and, as he may exame the law, it is more than likely he will be excepted out of the city by some of our citizens, who think that at the least, if he was perfectly sconscientious in denouncing Southerners and trying to slicinate the obecient feeling of their slaves, he must have been very unscrupulous during four years to be

living upon them.

We uncerstand that Robinson claimed and received the protection of the British Cousul at this port.

The same morrous, Messrs. Berrean & Smith of Pass Christian visited the Mayor, with the fellowing letter

in their possession:
Thomas troy, having been convicted of being an aboliti
by the skiners of the town of Pass Christian, and by them "Thomas toy, having been convicted of being an aboutton by the stringers of the town of Pass christian, and by them settled to be transported to a Free State, he is now in the has of Mesers, F. F. Berrean and L. D. Smith, with instructions carry blue to New triesms, and there to be handed over to be that of Profice, with the request that he be forwarded to a Fr. State. He has been provided with sufficient means to defray and family's expenses—say \$2.5-which will be handed to y by Mr. F. F. Berrean.

"Yours, respectfully, F. B. HIERN."
"Uniform Vigilance Committee."

The Mayor delegated one of his officers to see this men and his ten ity abourd of a steambout, upon which he was shipped to Cairo, care of Abe Liucoln. There is a strong Southern feeling aroused in New-Orleans at last, and abolitionists will soon learn whether or not they can continue to disseminate their incendiary doctrines and tamper with our negro population with that impurity they have herectore enjoyed through the inertness or ignorance of our citizens.

From The New Orleans Delta, Dec. 1. Arthur Rotinson was before Recorder Em terday, on the charge of tampeting with slaves and circulating incendary documents. He subscribed to Wm. Lloyd Garrison's Boston Liberator and other vile attaition trust, and there was plenty of propendy against him, but he was sent down to the pari eady against him, but he was sent down to the parish vison to await an examination on the 15th of Decem-er. He has not claimed British protection, as was ated. Harris was brought before the Recorder; but wit was understood that a writ of habeas corpus had sen applied for in his boliah, to be served upon the wen applied for in his belink, to be served upon the Bayor and Chief. Harris was returned to his cell, to be held by those functionaries. Another abolition case one out in expecteely on the suit of another Harris, an entineer of a steamboat at the landing against Peter Brown, mate of the beat, charging him with threats against his life. It appeared that Brown had been countried some income in Chief. been connected some time age in Cincinnati with son of the drings of the ander-ground railroad, and fearing that Herris had told or would tell the fact against him, he threatened his life in the event of so doing. The case was a ischarged, but as Brown was leaving court he was a present and brought before the Mayor, who gave him some kit d. fathers) advice about not remain ing many hours in New Orleans, but our chante should prove decrimental to his bening, &v. Brown took the Lint, and is said to have sloped. Yesterday morning, in the First District Court, Col.

Vestervlay morning, in the First District Coa. A. P. Field presented the following petition in wr. ting:
Te the Hen. T. G. Hirst, Judge of the First District Coa. of
the I mish of Orhaus.
Your petition, — Harris, by Lisutterney, A. P. Field,
respectfully represents that, on the 20th day of Nevember, 1980,
be was for they seized and carried to the Police Frisan of the
First Listrict of said city, and has been there detained without
against Lim, and be is now confined in said prison by order of
the Mayor of the City of New-Orleans, without any authority of
law. Wherefore, be prays that your Honor will grant him the
writ of habeas corpus, directed to the Hon. J. T. Montee, Mayor
of the City of New-Orleans, or John McClelland, Chief of Police,
to preduce the body of your petitioner before your Honor at such
time and place as your Honor shall circet, together with the
course of his capture and detention; and he prays for general
relief.

Cel. Field stated that his client had been seized in the street and incarcerated without process of law, and that "this system of oppression must be stopped." The writ of lateas corpus was granted, returnable this morning, at 101 o'clock, before Judge Hunt.

#### OPINIONS OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

From The Atalanta (Ga) Intelligencer, Nov. 21.

From a perusal and classification of the Presidential vote, just published, it will be seen that more than four-liths of the counties in the State have given the Breckinnidge ticket a majority over Bell and Douglas together—a cheering fact for all friends of the only mady for Northern aggression—that is, secession. It may be used that there are some who have voted for Dickamilion and Lame who are strong Union men, and counted be found to icin in the ranks of those who now cannot be found to join in the ranks of those who now advente a sevenance of all political connection with the Federal Union. We think the Breckinridge men the Federal Union. We think the Breckinridge men who will vote for submission are rara area in Georgia. We larely thick a single specimen can be found in the length and breadth of the State; so it is safe to reckon that all, or rearly all, of those counties which gave Breckinridge numerical will vote for excision outsight; and we know there are many, very numy, pure, tatrictic Georgian a who supported Mr. Bedl and Mr. Douglas, who will now, in their country's hour of peril, can e not ly up, and discharge their duty fathfully, by veting for the recession of their native State from all connection or affinity with the Black Republican, Abelition North.

The recession of the Empire State of the South, then, is a foregone couclasion. As sure as to-morrow's

then, is a foregone tom lusion. As sure as to-morrow's sun will rise, this noble State shall be independent of Northern aggressors and aggression, and Black Republican rule, and, with her sizer Southern States, shall back in the prosperity of a glorious Southern Confed-

eincy. From The Memphis Enquirer, Nov. 27.

ALL OR NONE.—All or none of what? All or none of the Southern States in a Southern Confederacy. Well, says South Carolina, that is what we desire, what we intend, and what we exject to have. But how shall the country enter upon this great measure? By sejanate secession, says the same gallant State. Well, that is during enough, but is it wise—will it effect the object? Is there no little inclination toward the measure in the other States as to require that they should have the mpulse of sympathy added to their inclination? If so, the tendency towards co-operation is not such as to inspire much confidence. The American peep le have never given any indication that they were carely driven or dragged into anything. They were creity driven or dragged into anything. They are punctilious to, on this subject; and a more ready nerns of disgusting American people cannot well be invented than that of coercion, expressed or implied. Their fidelity to those of their own section requires no none of committal on the part of their sister States, to see use its permanency, and a movement or resolution which can be interpreted in no other sense adds nothing to the accomplishment of the important scheme, which is now the subject of all men's thoughts.

The secession of one State alone, in case of any conflict with the Welczn Lewer involves the other Southern

The secession of one State alone, in case of any conflict with the Federal power, involves the other Southern States who may not have seceded, but who support the seceding one, in a sort of illegal, irregular, and uncertain equable with the General Government. It is calculated to bring on a war of skirmishes, endless and distressing; whereas the secession of the whole South simultaneously would require the General Government to count the cost before it moved, and as nothing could be gained by war, the whole would probably end in negotiation and a commercial treaty. probably end in negotiation and a commercial treaty. True, it is possible, and the prevalent sentiment North and South against the attempted coercion of a sovereign State, in case of secession, would lead us to suppose it probable, that a single State might withdraw in State, in case of secession, would lead us to suppose it probable, that a single State might withdraw in peace. But even if it were so allowed, such State would be in a situati n in no manner calculated to give entent or prosperity to her people. The whole South, and nothing short of it, could make up a nationality worthy of our ambition. This view, we are glad to say, is not peuliar to us; it is that of people here and there throughout the country. The result will be, no doubt, a Southern Convention, composed of delegates chosen by the State Conventions, and thus necession will be had of authority the highest acknowledged in this country—that derived directly from the people. That great Southern Convention could hear and pass upon any guarantees the North are willing to make; and, fresh frem the people as they would be, their decision would be satisfactory. But the first thing to be lad is a State Convention; and the most acceptable way to obtain that is by authority of the Legislature. Let our Legislature then convene.

From The Bichmand Esquirer, Nov. 29.

From The Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 29. DEBTS DUE BY THE SOUTH TO THE NORTH.-There exists apprehensions in some quarters that in the event of a dissolution of the Confederacy, the debts now due and to become due by Southern merchants and citizens o Northern houses, will be in some manuer lost and

We presume that there is as much individual honesty and connercial integrity among Southern merchants and citizens as among any other people; and any acts

the South that they merit and receive among honest people everywhere.

While the merchants and manufacturers of the North have in many instances been slamefully derelict in their duty to the South and to the Union, yet such dis-locate conduct will never be made the pretext by honest Southern merchants for an avaidance of a just obligation to pay an honest debt. "Goods, wares, and n.ercl ardise," purchased at the North will be honestly raid for, whether the Union be preserved or dissolved, unless the North vacates the obligation to pay by mak-

ng war upon the South.
The law of nations has no better established princithe than that a state of war vacates all debts, claims and contracts existing between the subjects and citizers of the nations at war. The payment of dobts due from the South to the North will depend solely upon the North. If that section appeals to war, to due from the South to the North will depend solely upon the North. If that section appeals to war, to coercion, and seeks, not to maintain but to average the Union, then it will become the duty of every chizen of the South to seek for all means to inflict injury of every kind upon each and all of the citzens of the North. The effort at coercior, followed by war, can only prevent the North from receiving their inst debts. The people of the South are able to pay, and will pay. Connectial revulsion may postpone and defer pay. Connectal revulsion may postpone and defer parent, but cannot repeal the just obligation to parent, but cannot repeal the just obligation to parent, but cannot repeal the just obligation to parents. it is doubly interested in preserving the peace, and all their best efforts should be directed to that end.

From The Memphis Avalanche, 3d inst. The juntor coftor of this paper has been a constant attendant upon the recent service of the Mississippi Legislature, and has returned fully impressed with the conviction that the people of that State will withdraw from the Federal Union. The singular manimity with which the Convention bill, the joint resolutions appointing Commissioners to other States, and the resolves of both branches, were agreed so—there being no dissenting voice to any of these measures in either branch—would seem to convey the idea that the entire Legislature was in favor of separate State action. The junior editor of this paper has been a constant horizenting vire to any of tree measures in claim branel—would seem to convey the idea that the entire Legi lature was in favor of separate State action. This is true as to four-fifths of the bodies; but there was a minority which, on an issue between cooperation and iseparate State action, would have strongly invored the former. The discussion of the question of separate State action was not regarded as a practical one, as there was no one who believed that a contingency would arise which would present Mississippi as withdrawing by berself. Indeed, the assurances were so strong that South Carolina would go out on the 18th of December—that Georgia, Alabama, and other Cutton States, would follow her—that the idea of Mississippi being placed in an anomaly of going out by herself, if she took a decided stand, was not contemplated. There was a unarimous feeling of resistance. The niserable cry of "await an overt act" was not heard. If any had been so bold as to suggest it, a consuming indigration would have withered them. In the language of the Peston resolutions, adopted in the Memilia necting, every man felt that the irrepressible confect was upon him, and that he was prepared to meet ict was upon him, and that he was prepared to meet

The Legislature adjourned on Friday, having com pleted the bininess for which it had assembled with a promy fittede, and at the same time a deliberation, which promplitude, and at the same time a deliberation, which proved it to be body well fitted to act in the present crisis. It detended the "Stay bill," agricet which so many of our business men were interested. Write it was advocated with great ability by some of our best friends, where action was dictated by the best impulses, we congratishate Mississippi upon its defent. It it had been a law by the action of the same Legislature, which has taken so high a stand as to submit to the people the classion of "Revisiance" or "Submission," It would have been treated by the North as a concerning that the patriodism of the Southern people could be plained by the right exigencies of a framical crisis. The people of the South will stand by their honor, though any extent of personal inconvenience or deprethough any extent of personal inconvenience or depre-cation of personal fortune interposes to frighten them. It would have done injustice to the buriness men in the Scuttern cities of other States, who trade apon accounting a technique. Beside the, twelve months reace will be time enough to enact such a law, in be-join then the present temperatured occan of finance and commerce is not calmed.

### SENTIMENT OF THE STATE.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: I have just come from the "raral districts," which give Republican majorities, and you may rest assured that the Republicans to a man are against striking their colors at this stage of the rictory.

There who do the voting in our ranks fully understand the great questions which have been sottled by

the election of Lincoln and Hamlin.

As to the Fusionists and Confusionists, let them go to studying the resolutionists adopted by the Convention of 1856, which nominated Fremont, and those of 1860, when Mr. Lincoln was nominated, before they in dertake to amend the Constitution at the bidding of

By Article V of the Constitution of the United States, it is provided, in order to amond that instrument, "that such amondment shall be ratified by the nent, "that such amendment shall be ratined by the legi-latures of three-fourths of the several States, or by

legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three fourths thereof."

If any one expects the recent emphatic indersement of the principles of the Republican party in the entire body of Free States is to be frittered away by amending our Constitution in favor of Slavery, I would like to have that sugarious individual point out the majorities in ten of the Free States which it is imagined can be turned over to vote with the fifteen Slave States, so that such an amendment can get a three-fourths vote of the States, as required by the clause above men-

of the States, as required by the charge and ticted.

No. Sir; it can never be done. We might just as well attempt to reopen the slave-trade by a popular vote. We stern and Central New-York have almost unanimously declared in favor of the "Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws" of the Republican party, and that declaration will be continually reflectated in such an emphatic manner, as will nake cowards and doughfaces tremble in case a retreat is proposed for the Republican army.

Burralo.

New-York, Dec. 8, 1869.

#### A NORTHERN VIEW OF SECESSION. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune,

Sin: As the smoke clears away at Washington, We begin to see the bearings of the future with some clearnces, and many who were something in doubt begin to be able to make up their minds. It is certain that the five Cotton States - South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, and Alabama will secode from the Union before the 4th of March, if they are not forcibly prevented. I think it likely that Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas will follow their example, though this is still Texas will follow their example, though this is still doubted by many. If all eight secede, the Union will consist, on the 4th of March, 1861, of 21 States, containing about 24,000,000 of white people, rather more than the total population of the United States, including thacks and colored, in 1850. It will have lost by recession two millions of ci izens, about as nany as Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota have gained in the past ten years. This is a loss, I admit; gained in the past ten years. This is a lose, I admit; but in estimating it we must always remember that these two million citizens whom we lose were an element of two million citizens whom we lose were an element of weakness as well as strength—that but for them we should have heard nothing of the slave despotism at Washi gton, of Slavery domination and Slavery propagation in the Territories, of Fillibusterism, and of monitert wars with Spain and Mexico. This is some conclution for their loss. But if we had none we should still renember that the Union and New-York City preserted before we hought Florida, Louisana, and Arkarses, before we hought Florida, Louisana, and Arkarses, before we annexed Texas, and before Alalama and Mississippi were admitted to the Confederacy. We are, at all events, no worse off now than we were then; and when they have left us we shall have got rid of an uncern only disturting element. omn only disturting element. But it will be stated that the Border States will fol-

But It will be stated that the border States will bob be the example of their Southern brethren, and that in course of time, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carclina, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri will likewise secrete from the Union. This seems to me very doubtful at the least. The Cotton States possess, or Lancy they possess, in their cotton, the essential element of mational independence. Give them labor they nent of initional independence. Give them labor they say, and they will bring the world to their feet. Without ciacussing the sounoness of this theory, it may be safely said, that the Border States have no such elenct of independence to rely on, and that in their case, separation from the North, and union with the Cotton States, would amount simply to throwing away the pulpable advantage of belonging to a great, powerful, and established nation, for the save of sharing the problematical fortunes of a small, weak, untried nation. I do not dwell upon the obvious antagonism of interests between the Border and the Southern Slave States, growing out of the African Slave-trade question. But I have read with case the letters of Senators Mason and Hunter of Virginia, and certain expressions of opinion from cirizers of Tennessee, all of which go to prove that those States ought to join the Cotton States in their revolutionary novement. These persons commit the singular error of supposing that Slavery is the only interest in the border States worth protection or consideration. In fact, Slavery is a minor interest in all of them. There were in Virginia, at the time the last census was taken, twice as many white people as there were slaves. The cash value of farms in the State was \$216,000,000—less than half the price which the same land would have commanded in a Free State; there were 65 cotton and woolen factories, and 88 iron foundaries at work; the agricultural product of the y, and they will bring the world to their feet. With there were 65 cotton and woolen factories, and 88 iron foundaries at work; the agricultural product of the State, though much less than it would have been but for the previous culture of tobacco, and the want of Free Labor, was very large iedeed, the wheat being notoniously fine. Even Senators Mason and Hunter will admit that the agricultural, the land, the industrial, and the other interests of Virginia, which are independent of Slavery, are of some consequence; yet, in deciding on the future course of the State, they do not give them a thought. Their whole concern is for the single interest of Their whole contern is for the single interest of Slavery, which they insist on protecting at the cost of all the other interests. So with Tennessee. That State contains three times as many white people as it does slaves; the cash value of farms in 1853, not with-standing the injurious effect of Slavery on the value of land, was more than the whole value of the slaves; the haid, was more than the whole value of the slaves; the state contained in that year 37 cotton, 2 woolen factories; and 81 iron factories; yet we hear Tennesseeans talking about sacrificing all the agricultural, industrial, and connercial interests of Tennessee, for the sake of a doubtful attempt to protect the Slavery interest. The same remarks apply with even more force to Maryland, Delaware, Missouri, and Kentucky. In all these States, Slavery is one of many interests—net the most important by any means; and to expect that the people of these States will their char interests for the sake of proexpect that the people of these States will sacrifice all their other interests for the sake of pro-tecting the single interest of Slavery—as they would undoubtedly do if they cut loose from the great Con-federacy of the North to join the small bolters of the South-is to believe them bereft of the common in stincts of self-interest and self-preservation. South Carolina has threatened that in case they refuse to join her in secreting, they shall not be allowed to send their shaves South for sale. This is on a par with the retal, slaves South for saic. This is on a par with the retainatory have of Georgia, and worthy of the political economists of the Yancey school. Virginia and Missuri may rest assured, that whether secession takes lace or not, if the Cotton States continue to raise cotton, they will need all the labor the Border States can send them, and that laws to probibit the importation of such labor would deprive the Cotton States of what they mest need, and would be a dead letter from the heur of their enactment. In a word, the Border States have everything to gain by remaining with the North, and everything to jeopard, if not to lose, by running wild with the cotton section. Can there be any doubt

wild with the cotton section. Can there be any doubs as to the course they will pursus?

Let us take heart, then. Though the Cotton States may go, and drag with them Louisiana and Texas, all will not be lost. The Union, shorn of them, will still be more populous, richer, and vastly more tranquittln it was when they were with us ten years ago; and if they do not by their own follies, and the isolation from the civilized world in which they will find the nelves, but no rewithly to rain, unmerism, and thenselves, hasten too swiftly to rain, pangerism, and destruction, they will soon learn the cost of huying their goods in the desirest market, in the fatile hope of raising Southern rivels to New-York City; and in a year or two our trade will not be conscious of the loss he Republic has sustained.

#### LETTER FROM THE REV. MR. MILES. To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribun

Sin: I have, perhaps, never written a line for THE TRIBUNE, and nost likely should not have written now, but for seeing a letter of mine, more than 14 years of age, published in connection with your Charleston correspondence in yesterday's issue; and published, too, as the only reason why Presbyterians South should give their Northern brothren the go-by, without shaking hands or even saluting them with a " holy kirs."

A Mr. Yates, who is styled a repercual ! moved the resolution for the split at the session of the South Carolina Presbyterian Synod, but wiser heads than his inhled it; when Yates produced my epistle to him to prove that a major with Northern Prombyterians was an unsefe partnership.

Well, row, I suppose I am somebody—but others

may have a wish to know how it came about hence must be told. In August, 1846, Mr. Yates came to me as a seaman's his, indosed by the American Seamen's Friend ty. He said became to collect funds to build a

meen time, a brave old sailor, who, it scome, was acquainted with Mr. Yates, and was in my church at the four of lis preaching, came to me and declared he knew him well—that he was a slaveholder, and not one of the best gitler.

On Morday, how ever, I kept my promise, and went at the hour appointed to meet the so-called divine and talk the natter over with him, but he had broken the pledge he made to meet me, for he was not there. I writed some time, and then penned the letter, only writing what I should have said had he been on hand.

I have not now, neckara as menn hon in my conwriting what I should have said had be been on hand.

I have not now, perhaus, as mean han in my constitution as formerly; besides, through infirmity I have had, within the past three montes, to give up my charge; but should I write again to the celebrated letter-siver, Mr. Yates of Charleston, it would contain a call log in the seal.

charge; but should I white again to the celebrated letter-styer, Mr. Yates of Charleston, it would contain my equition in the same language, manely: that "Slav-"cry is wrong under any circumstance." My purpere, also, would be equally plain—never to solicit aid from my friends to erect a house of worship for a manstending body of Divisity to preach in.

I could an dwould have aided the so-called Reverend if he had met me according to promise, and cleared the natter up; but he moved off quickly, and I saw him no more. I am not a Presbyteriam, but a Wesleyan, and not much of an agitator either. Most of the labors of my ministerial life have been among poor people. I here brethren of all denon-inations will remember me in their prayers, that I may be kept humble, or the elevation to which Dominie Yates of Charleston has rised me by his attempt to split the Presbyterian denomination in twain, with only my old letter for a wedge, may prove my ruin, as I may become proud, fall from the eminence, and dislocate my neck.

MHAT IS THE REAL DESIGN?

## WHAT IS THE REAL DESIGN?

the Constitution and free labor, by the election of Lin-

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: When Senator Wilson said that the friends of

coln and Hamlin had got their feet on the neck of the Slave Power, he was true in a figurative sense. In a practical one, not quite. That power which has always had its feet on the South, and for half a century has had the Union under its thumb, if not under its feet, will not be likely to take its thumb off without a struggle-of a practical character. The power which run us into a war of robbery on Mexico, and lost the richest art of the booty-which broke its faith on the boundary bei ween itself and Freedom, and then exportedarmed voters to make their bootless laws against the latter-has probably more tricks in its bag of the same sort. It professes with terrific din that if new and specific guaranties of Slavery and slave-catching are not given by the peo ple of the North, it will not submit to be constitutienally governed. But in that case it will, as the best and only thing it can do, take the Southern States, or at all events the Cotton States out of the Union, peaceably if it can, forcibly if it must. Does it expect any such concessions? No. It knows as well as we that they are simply imposs ble. Does it mean to slough itself off from the nation and content itself with a Southern confederacy, which does not include Washington City and the whole prestige, if not the whole power, of the Central Government? Credat Judaus ; I don't believe it. The leaders of the Slavocracy are men conning enough to keep their own counsels; they are not bothered with too much freedom of the press in their own dominions; they are not likely to threaten the thirg which they mean to do. They are demanding what they co not expect to obtain, with threats of some-thing which would by no means content them in the event of their expected failure. What they mean by wl at they are doing and saying is doubtless this, to de n oralize the North by immense talk and pretence of peaceable secession, put its "wide awakes" asleep or off their guard, and as the old government is on their side, or rather absolutely theirs, and not likely to take any strong military precautions to secure the undesired con stitutional succession, come into Washington on the 4th of March next with such a mob as to prevent the inauguration of Lincoln. They will not probably tlink it expedient to make an out-and-out coup d'etat, and inaugurate some candidate of the "fusion majority," like Breckinridge, or some Napoleonic individual like Cushing, but they will make their old simulacrum held over, a sort of inevitable and constitutional thing, when under their wolf's argument (see the fable of the wolf and the lamb) of "sectionalism," they have practically demonstrated the impossibility of inaugurating Lincoln. They will thus, on the 5th of March and thereafter, be throwing on the demoralized North the responsibility of rebelling against the de facto Government of the United States, having possession of the public buildings, archives, Treasury-empty to be sure, Int suctions-the forts and armories, and the little army and navy, officered chiefly by Southern men. The only constitutional day for the constitutional suc cession will have passed. They will then, perhaps -if anybody can so far believe in their consistency and elemency-give us our choice of submitting to such Pre-Slavery laws as they may dictate, or "peaceably

seceding," and forming a Northern Confederacy! Good people at the North, whose travels have not vaticination impossible and ridiculous. But others west know that such a scheme derives an immense advantage from the locality of the seat of Government, surrounded by a population whose sympathies are mainly in its favor. There is only one thing which can be expected to prevent it, and that is not the honor or good faith of the Slave power. Nor is it a miscellaneous crowd of spectators from the Free States whose presence would only aid the Southern mob, just in reportion to its own numbers. It is a well organized volunteer police ferce of free citizens, on hand in due cason, and amply prepared to defeat any violent atten It to prevent the inauguration. If Congress does not provide for such a force on that occasion, the conservative, law-and-order loving citizens must, or lose their labor in electing an honest president.

No. 13 Avery-st., Boston, Dec. 8, 1960. ELIZUR WRIGHT.

# CAN LAWS BE ENFORCED !

o the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: Ever since the late Presidential election, much is been laped for, and by some expected, from the Free ident's Message. The Message is received, and truly, we are enlightened. We are gravely informed l at the Government of the United States has rights rowers, and duties, but may not and cannot enforce hem; that the separate States have duties and obligaices to the Union, and cannot lawfully secode therefrom, yet no power on earth can keep them in. It is claimed that a State cannot be coerced-that the

United States has no power to compel its submission. Is this so? Let us see. How may the United States and an individual State come in conflict? Properly speaking, there cannot be war between them, for in tle State is no war-making power, nor can she mainthe State is no war-making power, nor can she main-tain troops, nor vessels of war; but, should she raise nen and arms, whom should she attack? She would act invade a neighbor State, for toward her she has no grounds of emaity, and, besides, the invaded State could and would promptly defend herself. The only open collision that could happen would be an attack actually found does not a sample. As of the United of the forts, dock-yards, arsenals, &c., of the United states; but over these the Constitution gives Congress

camb the control and full power.

They may resist the execution of the laws of the United States, but no one will deny that the Constitution gives the power to enforce these laws, for that is conferred in express terms. Should the independent sovereignty of a State be recognized by a foreign power, our representatives to that power can be immediately recalled, and theirs diamissed from Washington, and though power take any active measures to m, into the State in its resistance, that would be at

Tree a sufficient cause of war.
What conflict, then, can arise between the United States and the State, which Congress has not power to States and the State, which Congress has not power to suppress! None whatever. Should the revenue has be evaded or opposed, they may be enforced by seizure and confiscation; should violent interference in the districts under the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress be retempted, it can be repelled, and the invaders pun-ished; it the process of the United States Courts is re-risted, there is full power to enforce it; should com-hined armed resistance be made by all or any of the unhabitants of any State or Terrisory, nower is exn Labitante of any State or Territory, power is ex parish given to suppress insurrection; and, finally, by Chate 17 of Sec. S of the Constitution, Congress may nake all laws which stall be necessary to carry out the foregoing and all other powers vested in the Gov-ernment of the United States, or any department or officer thereof.

Coppers could hardly have fuller power conferred

Ti ere can hardly be a ense where the United States

erty, to carry out her revenue laws, to support her officers in the discharge of their duties; the power to do all these things she undoubtedty has; it is, indeed, incident to every sovereign Government; and so long as she performs these functions of Government, it would be absurd to all the State "out of the Union."

If the people of a State neglect to send representatives to Congress, what matter? the Government can be add it is tered without their assistance. If none of the citizens will accept civil appointments, the only result will be that they will go without postal facilities, and other conveniences and benefits conferred by the General Government. If the Justices of the District and Circuit Courts resign, there will merely be a variancy, and Congress can, if expedient, ranodel its Judiciary, and appoint other and safer places for holding its Courts. All that the State will have accomplished will be to have scratched its own face. Yet the wisdom of the Executive can see no way out of the difficulty. the difficulty.

#### FIRES.

FIRE IN GREENWICH STREET-SUSPICION OF INCES

About 34 o'clock on Saturday morning a fire was discovered in the four-story brick building No. 352 Greenwich street, near Beach, occupied by Hoffman & Curtiss as a distillery. An alarm was promptly given, to which the firemen as promptly responded, but before they could extinguish the flames all of the building excepting the first floor was destroyed. A private watchman and a Fifth Ward policeman discovered the fire, 2nd hastened to get the hose used in the building, but before they could obtain it the flames were beyond their reach. In the mean time the firemen arrived upon their reach. In the mean time the firemen arrived upon the ground, and forming a line from the river, obtained

an adequate supply of water.

The steam fire-engines did excellent service, and but for their operations a great conflagration would have doubtless resulted. Messrs. H. and C. in constructing doubtless resulted. Me-srs. H. and C. in constructing this building, spared no expense in erecting large copper tanks, with a view to protection in the event of a lite. The third story, in which the fire originated, was stored full of emity casks, and no fire whatever was used in tils portion of the premies. The proprietors labor under the impression that the fire was the work of design, and the fire was the work of design, and slight suspicions are entertained against a young man who was formerly in their employ. It will be remem-bered that a few weeksago a bookkeeper who had been bered that a few weeksago a bookkeeper who had been in their employ for many years, but whom they had been obliged to discharge on account of his recently-contracted discolute habits, was detected by the private watchman in the act of burglary at the office of the firm in West street. The fellow was arrested, but Mesers. H. & C. did not prefer the charge on account of his fan ily, and he was discharged. Since then he had the audacity to virit their office, and it is said that he was seen near their distillery in Washington street when the time the fire was discovered. about the time the fire was discovered.

The loss of Messys, Hoffman & Curtis will amount

to \$20,000 or \$22,000. They are insured in the following companies: Relief, \$2,250: Stuyvesant, \$1,400; North American, \$2,250: Excelsior, \$1,500; Rutgers, \$1,700; Artisans', \$2,250; Exchange, \$2,250. Total, \$13,600. The Fire Marshal is engaged in investigating the matter. FIRE IN A CHURCH

About 6½ o'clock on Saturday night, a fire was discovered in the West Twenty-third street Presbyterian Church, near Seventh avenue, and an alarm immediately raised. The firemen responded with alacrity, but before they could succeed in extinguishing the flames the edifice was damaged to the amount of \$5,000. The organ, which was one of the firest in the city, was destroyed. The edifice is said to be insured for \$15,000 and the organ for \$2,000 in city companies. The fire doubtless originated from some defect or disarrangement in the flues connected with the furnace for heating the church.

FIRE IS BEAVER STREET.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, a fire occurred in the premises of Lionel Moses, commission merchant, No. 52 Beaver street, occasioning \$100 dama; e. Insured for \$3,000.

dama, e. Insured for \$5,000.

FIRE IN BROADWAY—NARROW ESCAPE OF A HOTEL.
Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire of
mysterious origin occurred in the building No. 650
Broadway, occupied in the busement by Chas, Russell
as a concert saloon, on the first and third floors by T.

A. Wilmurt, looking-glass and picture-frame manufacturer; on the second-floor by Fisher & Abrams, manuforwards of several formalities, and on the fourth

A. Wilmurt, looking-glass and picture-frame manufacturer; on the second-floor by Fisher & Abrams, manufacturers of enameled furniture; and on the fourth floor by Mesers. A. Plageman, M. Matthews, George Cafferty, G. R. Allen, and G. W. Bull as studios.

The fire was discovered bursting from the second-story rear windows by Mr. H. L. Knight, preprietor of the Planters' Hotel, No. 648, adjoining. Mr. Knight was sitting in his office, and hearing a crackling noise toward the rear of his house, ran into the dining-room, from the end windows of which he saw the fire. An alarm was immediately raised, and the firemen soon arrived, but before they could conquer the flames, which had a large quantity of light and combustible matter to feed upon, the rear of the building was destroyed. The Planters' Hotel was at one time in great jeopardy, but the firemen, by directing an occasional stream of water upon the rear wing, saved it from much damage. Some of the guests were thrown into a great state of constenation, but their fears were quieted by Mr. Knight, Capt. Caffrey, and Sergeant Warlow, who assured them that there was no danger. One of the ladies in her fright seized her pet terrier, and escaping to the street, made her way nearly barefooted to the Lafarge House.

Much of the stock of Mr. Wilmurt was removed

Latarge House.

Much of the stock of Mr. Wilmurt was removed from the store. His loss is estimated at \$2,500; insured for \$1,000 in the 8t. Mark's Insurance Company. Damage to building, whi h is owned by Mr. Wilmurt, \$1,00; insured for \$9,900 in the St. Mark's and Impotters and Traders' Insurance Companies. Loss of Mr. Russell \$300. Loss of Fisher & Abrams \$6,000;

The artists sustained about \$200 damage each by water. Mr. Cafferty is insur-cent. Insurance Company. Mr. Cafferty is insured for \$500 in the Stuyy

At 21 o'clock yesterday morning officer M. Kelly of the Twenty-second ward, while patrolling his post, dis-covered snoke issuing from the two-story frame build-ing, No 574 Eighth avenue, occupied by Jacob Slice, and in mediately raised an alarm of fire. Before the firemen arrived, Officer Kelly, assisted by Officer Whit-man wards a ladder by wears of which they reaman, procured a ladder, by means of which they res-cued from death by suffocation Mr. Slice and his family. The occupants were passed out of the window, and received by the people in the street. Their escape was very narrow. Mr. Slice occupied the lower floor as a hutcher's shop, and sustain ed \$3.00 loss. Insured for \$7.00 in the Manhattanville Insurance Co. Loss on furniture \$500. Insured for \$2,000 in the Excelsior Inserance Co. The origin of the fire is unknown.

FIRE IN FRONT STREET.
On Saturday 1.1, ht a bed took fire in the apartment of Geo. Francis, No. 304 Front street, but it was thrown from the window to the street, and further damage prevented.

Systems Rattroan Account -A German baker named Augustus Sturman, doing business at No. 285 South Third treet, Jersey City, was run over by the 6 o'clock Central Railroad train from New-York on Saturday morning, and sustained serious injuries. Mr. Sturman was crossing from Henderson street over the railread track, and after passing Mr. Hope's store he recollected nothing further till he became conscious ome two hours after.

The wagon was struck by the lecomotive, and completely demolished, and Mr. Sturman was thrown some distance. Upon being taken to the drug-store near the corner of Washington street, Dr. Quidor was called and upon examination found that the left arm was badly crushed between the elbow and shoulder. and there was also a bad scalp wound on the back of the head, six or seven inches in length. After the woulds were diesecd, the injured man was sent home, and it is thought will recover, although it is possible that he may less bis arm. Mr. S. states that he neither that he may less the arm. Mr. S. states that he neither saw nor heard the train, nor heard any whistle sounded or bell rung. It is also stated that there was no flag-nan at the crossing at the time of the accident. The horse had his left fore leg broken off and one eye put out, and in this condition the poor animal was allowed to ren ain in the street for a number of hours. Consid-erable incignation was expressed by chizens in the vicinity.

A spirited meeting of the Milk Producers' Association on the Harlem Railroad was held on Thursday of last week at Amenia, in Dutchess County, which was largely attended by the farmers of that station, and also from different points throughout the whole milk district of the road. An accession of thirty members was made to the Association, and the deepest interest manifested in its success—as it is very evident that it must be beneficial in a variety of ways. The chief business of the meeting was a deliberation upon the best method of presenting some of their grievances to the next Legispresenting some of their grievances to the next Legis-latine, an effort of which character was made just at the close of the last sersion, and was received with much favor, being nearly successful, and failing only from want of time. The some of the meeting was taken by vote, and was nearly unanimous in the opinion that the present raise of freight were too high by at least creshall, being that much higher than charged by the Huger hilver road through the same ther of counties, and about dat much more than charged on any of se-Society. He is in its sime to collect the great for me is the force of means within the Bettel at Charleston. I allowed him to preach for me of the service, at the request, then its request, then it is request, then its request, then its request its request. In ordinary freights, competition by was some and river conveyance usually regulates. and about that much more than charged on any of e

the charges, but milk is of such a character that com-jetition can only be availed of to a limited extent.

This arises not from any additional expense or labor being required for milk, but simply because it is not so well adapted as other freig its to long passages over nugh could by wagons, railway or boat conveyances being note suitable.

reigh roads by wagons, railway or boat conveyances being more suitable.

The production and management of milk is now much better understood than formerly. Then it was thought that there must be at least two trains per day, and the length of road divided into two districts with two trains each. Now, however, it has been reduced to the simplest practice of one train a day only, and that for the whole distance, late in the afternoon and evening, and after other trains have mostly left the road. Instead of farmers cooling off each mess of milk and ser ding immediately after milking, now they have only to cool off properly and then by setting it away in some cool spin go a well, with which most of them are now provided, it may be kept for twenty-four or thirty-six henre, and then sent to the city in good condition. This is now generally the practice, and has reduced the trouble to milroad transporters very considerably.

The next meeting of the Association is to be held at Millerton, the upper end of the milk district, at which, doubtless, the volume of interest will be much increased.

# CITY ITEMS.

AMUSEMENTS .- The attractions at the theaters for the east week have proved so successful that they will be continued. Wallack's Theater, "The Model Hype-crite;" at Niblo's, "Macbeth;" at Laura Keene's, The Seven Sisters;" and at the Winter Garden, Richelieu," and others of Mr. Booth's characters. At the Bowery, the circus continues, and the various concert-rooms are all doing a good business.

CLOSING MEETING OF THE MOZART HALL DE-MOCRACY .- A largely attended meeting of the members of the Democratic Republican General Committee was held at their place of meeting, Mozart Hall, on Friday night, to close up business for a brief time, now the elections are all over, and the year is about to close. Much good feeling was expressed, and a Committee was appointed to consider the matter of organizing efficiently for the coming year.

THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION,-The Sixth Anniversary of the promulgation of the dogma of the Im-muculate Conception, was celebrated on Saturday last, in the Church in Fourteenth street, near Avenue A. rected in commemoration of that famous event. "The dogmatic definition of the Immaculate Conception of the Mest Blessed Virgin, by Prof. Francesco Costa, a Roman Priest," is as follows:

"WHAT IS THIS IMMACULATE CONCEPTION ?-"What is this Immaculate Conception?—
This question cannot be better answered than is the words of Pope Alexander VIII, which say that when the faithful venerale that special favor, the Immaculate Conception of Mary, they must be inderstood to venerate that privilege whereby God, in respect of the meits of Jesus Christ, preserved exempt from the strin of original sin the soul of the Blessed Virgin, from the first instant of its creation and union with the body; and this means, that her soul, created in gra e and so sanctified by the Holy Ghost, was united to her body in her mother's womb; and in this sense the conception of the Blessed Virgin is held to be complete. This is contrary of that which occurs to all the other ception of the Blessed Virgin is held to be complete.
This is contrary of that which occurs to all the other
children of Adam, who are conceived with the stain of
sin. The ends which are aimed at by this dogmatic
definition are first, to increase the honor due to Mary;
second, the advantage of individual Christians; third,
the advantage of the Church herself."

The celebration consisted of High Mass in the m ng, and the ceremony of the "Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament" in the afternoon.

The officiating priests, in the morning, were: 1st. Celebrant, Rev. Father Duronque; Deacon, Rev. Father O'Hara; Sub-deacon, Rev. Pather Farrell of St. Ann's; Master of Ceremonies, Rev. Father McGuire. The High Mass was composed expressly for the occasion by Mr. Gustave Schmidt, the organist, who was assisted by a full choir, with Madame Caradori, soprano; Miss Hutchings of Brooklyn, contralto, and Mr. Henry Schmitz, the French horn player, tenor. At the benediction, in the afternoon, Father O'Hara officiated. The heavy snow-storm which prevailed on Saturday caused the attendance to be smaller than it would other wise have been.

# THE BRODERICK WILL.

The the Editor of The N. V. Tribuse.

Sig: In your allusion this morning to Senator Broderick's will, in the course of an article on the lats case of Molligan, you erroneously state that the will bears date on the day before Mr. Broderick left New-York for the last time, which was March 17, 1859. This is an error. The will bears date on the previous 2d January, and after a legacy of \$10,0.0 to John A. McGlynn, of San Francisco, it makes me residuary legatee. It was drawn by A. A. Phillirs, esq., who had previously done business for Mr. Broderick, and it was witnessed by him and by Mr. John J. Hoff, formerly a member of the California Legislature, and one of the gentlemen who firmly voted for Mr. Broderick in that bedy for United States Senator during an entire session. body for United States Senator during an entire session.
The original proofs were taken before John K. Hackett, esq., of this city, acting as Commissioner appointed by the San Francisco Probate Court (counsel appearing on the other side), and they were forwarded, under his certificate, to California. On the will being of ered there for probate, its genuineness was disputed; but after an investigation of the closest character, which lasted several months, the following decision was rendered by the Court:

IN THE PROBATE COURT IN THE CITY AND COUN-TY OF SAN PRANCISCO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

TY OF SAS I RANGISCO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

SEITEMBLE TREE-OCT. 2, 1880.—Present the Hon. M. C.

BLAKE, Probate Judge.

In the waiter of the Estate of David C. Broderick, deceased.—In
the matter of the spiducion of John A. McGiyan and Andrew

J. I tiler for the probate of the last will and testament of David
C. Brodenick, deceased, and for letters testamentary thereon.
This matter having her tofore come on for hearing and trial on
the petition of said John A. McGiyan and Andrew J. Butler,

C. Brodenick, deceased, and for letters testamentary thereon. C. Brodenia, decreased, and or afters testalement thereon.

This matter having her tofore come on for hearing and trial on the petition of said John A. McGiynn and Andrew J. Butler, and on the written grounds of opposition becar respectively filed by Ellen Jane Brown and John Brown, by Lucy Browne, by William Broderick and Robert Broderick, by John McDonnell and by Bavid Colbert, and on the issues thereby joined in its Genri and the trial having been duly continued from time to time until the 6th day of October, A. D., 1899, and the oral and documentary evidence of the respective parties having been concluded, and the same on the said 6th day of October, having been duly with itself to the Cont for decision and fand order; and the Cont, on due proof made, that notice of the bearing of said applicants a way and by given according to the statute in such case made and provided and that the same was duly continued. From time to the, a still this day, and the testimenty of each witness lawly given a vidence, and it appearing to the actual of the control of the Court, from the proof so taken, that the said department filed in this Court on the 2th day of February, A. D. 1899, or parting to the satisfaction of the Court, from the proof so taken, that the said department the dit in this Court on the 2th day of February, A. D. 1899, or parting to the satisfaction of the Court, from the proof so taken, that the said department of the thin the form of the Scholars, and that it was executed in all particulars as required by law; and that the said executed in all particulars as required by law; and that the said executed in all particulars as required by law; and that the said executed in all particulars as required by law; and that the said that the earth execution of the seme the said Broderick; and that the said ex

It is therefore ordered, adjudged, and decreed. That said paper carestoice filed purperting to be the fast will and issuament of fluxid C. Froderick decreased, is the genutine last will and resigner of said broderick, and that the same was duly executed by the angular last will and resigner of said broderick, and that the same was duly executed by the part of said broderick, and that said last will and testament, e. and the same is hereby admitted to probate as the last will not estament of David C. Broderick, decaused; and that said below A. Milyan and Andrew J. Butler be, and they are hereby a printed executions of said last will and testament, and that fairs test mentary thereon issue to the said politicaners, without my long the fing given for the faithful execution of their datios, and to a fair a said particular and that for the faithful execution of their datios, and for a given by statute having been dispensed with by the well of raid to said to.

will originate notation in wing been dispensed with any unit of the further ordered, adjudged, and decreed. That the allegations and grounds of opposition of suid respective contestants are each and all active.

County Judge and Ex-Officio Probate Judge.

Dated Oct. 8, 1860.

Out of the large number of witnesses who appeared Out of the large number of witnesses who appeared in the case, but three persons, and those only in the character of experts, questioned the authenticity of the signatures; while among those whose testimony supported the will were both of the seconds who accompanied Mr. Broderick to the field, and the Hon. Samuel Fordy, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of California; Col. Jonatian D. Stevenson, Richard M. Saewden, Col. A. A. Selover, Wm. M. Lieut, Herman Wohler, and other well-known gentlemen of high standing, who were most intimate with Mr. Beoderick, and well consisted not only with his calations toward me between the control of the control of the with his calations toward me between the control of the case of th

who were most intimate with Mr. Beoderick, and well acquainted not only with his relations toward me, but with his handwriting.

I make these explanations solely to correct the errors and apparent interences of your article, and not in corress can to anything that Mullipan has said. The about number caluriny that his signature was wanted to give character to a document to be proved in California, where his regulation is even worse than it is here, afficiently contradict streif. fliciently contradicts uself.

In conclusion, Sir, I beg to say that, though quite willing to have any proper course of inquiry directed to the subject of Senator Broderick's will, I protest respectfully against any further ex prote trial of the ease in the temptagers, based on the unprincipled statements of a person like Wm. Malligan.

GEO, WILKER